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THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN!

A CLEAN SWEEP.

THE GROUNDSWELL.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

At Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.

At Altoona, September 16th, George Seigman and Gen. Mask (in German).

At Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, September 18th and 19th, George Seigman and Gen. Mask (in German).

At Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

In Mercer county, September 19th, 20th and 21st; Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five places to be indicated by the County Committee.

At Franklin, September 19th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Blairsville, September 19th; Gen. J. R. Awley, Gen. J. T. Owen.

At Beaver, September 19th; Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

At New Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F. Ayres, Hon. James Pollock.

At Canonsburg, September 20th (at one o'clock P. M.); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Pollock.

At Washington, September 20th (evening); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Pollock.

At Titusville, September 20th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. Ayres.

At Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. Ayres.

At Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. Schofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

THE LATE RAILROAD CALAMITY.

Fuller Particulars of the Collision of Trains Near Independence, O.

Cause of the Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, September 6, 1872.

It has been very difficult to get additional particulars worthy of credit in regard to the terrible railroad accident near Independence, about seven o'clock last evening. From physicians and others who visited the scene we learn that the dead are all identified outright, and one died soon after removal to a house in the neighborhood, and that about forty-five are wounded. Beside the names heretofore published, we have ascertained their residence as follows: Mrs. Eliza D. Francis, of Greeley and Brown, yet in all cases the committee men have assurance that these deserters are to be taken up by powerful movements of the democratic ranks. As a whole the State is suffering a contraction in consequence of the Liberal movement; whatever division exists is widely scattered, giving no organized shape, and is not considered at serious by those best informed in the Republican party.

THE struggle in Tennessee between Johnson and Beatham for the office of Congressman at large volves all other questions. It is "Andy" that is aiming. And to get a vote for the Democratic ticket ve two or three to the side that he can make adde with; and so will Cheatham. The split is enely among the Greeleyites, the Republicans being ified on Horace Maynard.

REPORTS from various parts of the South are quite favorable concerning the cotton crop, some of which say the belief that it will not be more than one half a full crop. It is too early to settle on this point; nevertheless it is certain that the rospect of a few weeks ago has materially anged.

THE *Tribune* gives up Maine as quite likely to give 5,000 Republican majority, which is greater than any are disposed to expect; 10,000 will be enough, or ten days ago its figure was 5,000. Vermont is safe.

Maine Election

O, Hear the News!

ANOTHER GREELEY SETBACK.

The State Goes Republican by Fifteen Thousand.

All the Republican Congressmen Elected,

A CLEAN SWEEP.

THE GROUNDSWELL.

Gain Since Last Year Five Thousand

Every County Carried by the Republicans.

The Senate Unanimous.

Victory Complete and Overwhelming

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1872.

Returns received here up to nine o'clock, from Augusta, Maine, claim the election of all the Republican Congressmen, Blaine by a larger majority than ever before, and Hale by a good majority. Commissioner Sargent, at Augusta, from Maine, estimating the majority for Perham, the Republican candidate for Governor, at 15,000.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 9.—KNOX county gives a Republican majority for the first time in ten years. The Republicans claim the re-election of Governor Perham by 15,000 majority; also the election of their five congressmen.

BANGOR, ME., September 9.—Bangor gives Perham, Republican, 1,991, Kimball 1,635; Republican majority 362. Last year Perham had 1,409, Kimball 1,119; Republican majority of 40. Chamberlain's majority in 1868 was 783. The majority of Hersey, Republican, for Congress is larger than for Perham. The total vote in Bangor is the largest ever polled in this city. The tally vote in Portland gives 143 Republican majority. The official returns are not yet announced.

PORTLAND, September 9.—Rockland gives Perham 305 majority against 56 last year. Hale, candidate for Congress from Fifth district, is ahead of the general ticket. The county will undoubtedly go Republican. Belfast gives Perham 180 majority against 400 last year.

A dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* office at ten o'clock says Blaine is sure of 3,500 majority; Burleigh, in the First district, is sure of 1,500. Thirty-two towns show a Republican gain over last year of 926. Hale's majority is estimated at 2,000. Androscoggin county gives a Republican gain of 500 over last year.

EASTPORT, ME., September 9.—The city gives Perham 346, Kimball 194; Hale, 346, Kimball 248, Perham's majority 152.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—A dispatch received from Blaine at the Union League to-day says that he has carried the Third Congressional district of Maine by a majority over 5,000. Hale's majority 2,000.

PORTLAND, ME., September 9.—Portland gives Perham 2,882, Kimball 2,772, against last year, Perham 2,992, Kimball 1,964. In 1868 the vote stood: Chamberlain, Republican, 3,121; Rice, Democrat, 2,338. The vote for Representative to Congress is: Burleigh, Republican, 2,772; Kimball, 2,682; Republican majority of 184, against a majority for Lynch, Republican, in 1870 of 617. Portland is Kimball's residence, and it will be one of the few counties that gave a national ticket.

BATH, Me., gives Perham 7,051, Kimball 6,625, a Republican gain of 426, against last year Perham 5,847, Kimball 4,962, Republican majority of 482. These towns in 1868 gave the Republican candidate for Governor 7,905, Democratic 6,563, being a majority of 1,842 then, against 482 now.

Perham. Kimball. Rep. Gain. Loss.

Gorham	377	324	19	
Cape Elizabeth	244	192	52	
Deering	379	400		35
Westbrook	446	492		57
Brighton	342	234	38	
Bridgeton	184	140		44

Perham's vote in Hale's district give Hale 800 over the Republican majority of 1868.

LATER RETURNS.

PORTLAND, September 9.—Corrected returns of this city give Perham 2,892, Kimball 2,727—Republican majority 95.

11 P. M.—One hundred and sixty-five towns give Perham 41,041, Kimball 30,842—Republican majority 10,199. The same towns last year gave Perham 39,-436, Kimball 31,546. Republican gain this year 2,764, so the net Republican gain this year is 2,935. These towns cover a little more than half of the State, and indicate 15,000 majority.

LEWISTON, ME., September 9.—Androscoggin county, excepting two towns that gave 25 Republican majority last year, gives Perham 2,882, Kimball 2,591—a Republican majority of 1,839, against 1,319 last year. The two Senators and the Representatives from the county are Republicans. Among the Representatives elected is Edwin Noyes, son of the Lewiston *Journal*, Speaker of the House for two years.

Lewiston gives Perham 1,470, Kimball 829—Republican gain of 215, as compared with 1871.

Great Excitement in New York.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The rapidity with which the news has been witnessed here since the opening of the campaign as that at the various political headquarters this evening. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, Glenham and Sturgis Houses were thronged with people all the hour in the evening by crowds anxious to hear the returns from Maine. The following dispatches were received at the Republican headquarters to-night:

AUGUSTA, ME., September 9.—Androscoggin county looks now as if the Republicans would carry the State by twelve thousand.

C. P. KIMBALL.

[Signed]

LATER AND STILL BETTER.

PORTLAND, ME., September 10—1 A. M.—One hundred and ninety-eight towns give Perham 46,973, Kimball 35,138. Last year the same towns gave Perham 38,730, Kimball 30,467, a Republican majority of 8,263—Republican net gain over 1871 of 3,572. The towns not heard from gave last year Perham 1,926, Kimball 1,711—majority 215. If this be increased in proportion to the towns received Perham will have 15,380 majority. The total vote will, if it is increased in proportion, be 125,-000, of which Perham should have 70,000 and a majority of 15,125. Last year the total vote was 106,597, of which Perham had 52,856, Kimball 46,676, a majority of 34, being a majority of 16,107. In 1868 Chamberlain, Republican, had 72,925; Pillsbury, Democrat, 56,252. Republican majority 19,253, making Governor Perham can not lose nearly 4,000 from that year, but the aggregate vote of 1872 will be the largest ever known, being 131,777, or 6,000 more than it will probably be this year. The Democratic party has not gained or would decrease the majority about 1,000, so that the net loss will fairly be 3,000 from 1868.

In the First district, represented by Judge Kennedy Lynch's, the vote for Governor stands in thirty four towns: Perham 11,797, Kimball 9,825. Burleigh's vote can gain 1,000 more, and will probably be 2,000 ahead of that for Governor; his majority will probably be 1,986, against 1,496 for Governor.

In the Fifth district forty-five towns give Perham 6,963, Kimball 5,657—Republican gain over 1871 of 1,256. Hale's vote is ahead of this, so that his majority will probably reach 2,000, against 1,219 in 1870.

The Second, Third and Fourth districts will be carried by increased majorities.

Every county will be carried by the Republicans, making the Senate unanimously Republican. We have returns from Representatives, but the complexion of the House may be judged by the general result.

1:30 A. M.—Twelve additional towns in Hancock, Washington and Aroostook counties give Perham 1,414, Kimball 1,190—Republican majority 224, against 139 last year in the same towns, showing a net more Republican gain than estimated in our last table. Two hundred and ten town and cities give Perham 48,387, Kimball 36,328—Republican majority 12,059. At the same towns last year Perham 39,948, Kimball 31,546. Republican net gain from 1871, of 3,857.

Message to Gen. Grant.

AUGUSTA, September 10.—Speaker Blaine has just sent the following dispatch to President Grant:

To his Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States, Long Branch, N. J.:—We have carried the State for Governor Perham by more than 15,000 majority, a net gain of 5,000 on last year's vote. We have carried all the Congressional districts. The closest by two thousand majority. We have carried every county in the State, something we never achieved but once before in the election of Governor, and then more than four-fifths of the House of Representatives. Our victory is complete and overwhelming in all points, and insures by more than twenty-five thousand majority in November.

AUGUSTA, September 10.—Of the 183 towns heard from all have been carried by the Republicans. In the First district Burleigh has about 2,000 majority; in the Fifth Hale's majority will be the largest Hale has about 3,500; in the Fourth Hersey has about 4,000; in the Fifth Hale has about 2,000.

The contest in Kennebec county, where Speaker Blaine resides, has been peculiarly exciting. Last year Blaine resides, has been peculiarly exciting. Last year Blaine resides, has been peculiarly exciting. Last year

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

THE rebel HOLCOMBE, writing to his chief from Niagara, told him that it was the order of Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle that the South could rely on to assist in their cause, by stimulating rebellion in the North. BUCKALEW was a member of that detestable and dangerous organization, and actively carried on operations in Columbia county, in this State. Does he or any one for him deny this?

AN important matter for our friends to remember is this—that under the new election law of 1871, the Congressional ballot is distinct from all others. Under that old law the rule was to place the name of the candidate for Congress on the State ticket. This, however, must not be done now. The Congressional ballot must be wholly separate and distinct. This is of very great consequence, and the various county committees throughout the State should be especially careful to see that no mistake is made in this particular in the preparation of the ballots.

THE New York *Sun*, which has heretofore kept a stiffer upper lip than almost any Greeley paper in the country, now admits the inevitable defeat in the end, and calls frantically upon the National Democratic Committee "to wake up and do something" toward averting the impending disaster; charging that thus far they have only mismanaged their business and intimating, about as plainly as words can do, that "they mean to be defeated." The appeal of the *Sun* was made on the morning of the Maine election. It would be still more interesting to know what the *Sun* thinks about the matter now.

MR. BUCKALEW'S little game of hide-and-seek on the Presidential question is not likely to serve him much longer. Democrats are becoming dissatisfied with his studied silence about GREELEY. His course can be viewed in no other light than as an attempt at deception totally unworthy of a man of fairness and independence. It is characteristic of him, however, and the medium through which the public are enabled to obtain an accurate idea of what sort of man he really is. Dare Mr. BUCKALEW avow himself on the Presidential question? His course raises a presumption not once adverse to him with all fair minded men.

"DOCTOR" PAYNE, one of EVANS's bondsmen, threatens to make some "awful disclosures" against Gen. HARTRANFT, and as he has had long enough time to get them up, probably he will do it. He is the same individual who, as the head—and tail too—of the so-called "Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery," sold bogus diplomas for one dollar and upward, and had his career thus cut short by him last winter, as much through the efforts of Gen. HARTRANFT as anybody. The "Doctor" certainly has the motive, and, no doubt, possesses the ability to "disclose" almost anything he chooses.

A MEMBER of the famous New York Committee of Seventy, to whose unselfish labors in their behalf the people of that city are very largely indebted for the overthrow of the corrupt Tammany Ring, writes to a friend in this city concerning the Presidential question, as follows: "The writer never voted the Republican ticket in his life, but has come to the solid conclusion to go for GRANT this time, and may be for ayr." It is said that this gentleman has heretofore been one of the most prominent members of the Democratic party in that city, and is also one of its most reputable and successful business men. We commend his decision to the thoughtful consideration of honest and intelligent Democrats here.

THE *Golden Age* undertakes to dispose of the argument of the *Christian Union* that the true way to elevate the Republican party is by reforming it from within, instead of seceding from it and then attacking it from without. According to the former paper the only true philosophy of reform is to be found in the method pursued by the Liberal party in this State, which is modestly likened to the development of Christianity out of Judaism, Protestantism out of Catholicism, the American Republic out of English monarchy, and so on. In order to give these examples vitality and meaning, the *Golden Age* should have instanced JUDAS as the leader of Christianity, should have likened TILTON to LUTHER, and cited BENEDICT ARNOLD as the creator of the American Republic. A pretty set of apostles FENTON, BLAIR, TWEED FORNEY, JEFF. DAVIS, and other prominent leaders of the GREELEY movement generally, would have made!

THE New Hampshire Democrats are abandoning GREELEY openly. A Concord letter states that a few weeks ago the Greeleyites were confident of carrying the State by five thousand, while to-day they are willing by no means confident. But since the Vermont election there has been a complete change—a change which the Maine election will promote. The Republicans are now confident and the Greeleyites desponding. We quote from a letter to the Boston *Advertiser:*

"There are undoubtedly some Republicans who will vote for Mr. Greeley, but on the other hand there are a much larger number of Democrats who assert most emphatically that under no circumstances will they support the *Tribune* philosopher. As an illustration of the feeling against Greeley among the sturdy Democrats of the interior, it may be mentioned the fact that in the adjoining town of London twenty-one members of that party have signed a paper solemnly pledging themselves not to vote for him under any circumstances; and so far as my information extends this same condition of things exists to a considerable extent."

SOMEBODY has compared man's sympathetic nature to a sounding board; the striking of one note causing vibrations in the same note in all the boards of the room. People who hear of remitting it, are influenced by the sound emitted. In the same way, it is held, the manifestations of a given sentiment excite the same instinctive element in every person susceptible, by his moral constitution, of feeling more or less acutely this same instinctive element. Some of the more high-toned of the Liberal organs have had much to say during the progress of events concerning the beautiful and harmonious philosophy of the GREELEY movement. These journals are respectfully solicited to interpret us the meaning and significance of the great note which, struck first this year in New Hampshire, has been repeated in turn by Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, ever gathering volume and fullness as it grew. What do they think are the conclusions to be drawn from an analysis of these facts, and the suggestions underlying them?

EVERY voter of Pennsylvania who has honest and conscientious convictions, with a proper sense of his electoral duties and obligations, will of course consider well the claims which the candidates of the respective parties have upon his support, before depositing his ballot at the polls. Among other matters which they will doubtless reflect upon is the significant fact that during the whole period of his service in the Senate of the United States, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW never uttered a single word or cast a single vote in the interest of the American soldier, laborer or creditor, General JOHN F. HARTRANFT is the first Auditor General of the State who busied himself sufficiently in the interests of the people as to recommend the repeal of the law imposing a specific tax levy. The repeal of the State tax on real estate is largely the result of Gen. HARTRANFT's direct influence in personally recommending and urging the measure upon the Legislature. This is a matter in which every farmer and house-owner in the State is interested, and it ought to be borne in mind.

THE GREELEY papers have commenced giving it up again—this time in dead earnest. Elsewhere is printed what the *Herald* has to say. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in view of the result in Maine, admits "that the chances are in favor of a solid vote for GRANT." The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing before the Maine election, but with a pretty accurate idea of what the result would be, says:

"It does not seem to me, after looking about here a day or two, that the Republican majorities are likely to be greatly reduced this fall. There is a large night reduction in Vermont, and there there will be a similar percentage of loss here. The five or six, or even seven or eight thousand Republicans who will vote for Greeley will make no difference. The surprising vote always swells the majority party. Wealth, organization, money, grace, all will help to bring out "the last man," and he is sure to be a Grant man. I think this rule will hold good generally throughout the country, and therefore that those who expect Greeley victories in such States as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois are sure to be disappointed."

And so it goes everywhere among newspapers and people speaking out candidly what they believe.

We refrained from making any reference to the address of Governor AUSTIN BLAIR, delivered in Allegheny a few nights ago, for the good and sufficient reason that neither its caliber nor its tone seemed to call for a single word of reply—it being perfectly innocuous, except, perhaps, to the speaker and his party. One sentence, however, deserves a word. Governor BLAIR urged his auditors to vote for BUCKALEW in October, upon the ground that every vote so cast at that time would be worth two votes for GREELEY in November; and that if BUCKALEW was elected GREELEY would go in with a rush. This is the only point about which our friends need give themselves the slightest concern. But the remark shows the extraordinary importance attached by the Greeleyites to the October election in this State. Baffled and repulsed everywhere else, it is here that the ground will be contested inch by inch, from now until the closing of the October polls. Republicans of Pennsylvania! Behind you are the memories of Gettysburg. GREELEY's only road to Washington is by way of BUCKALEW's road to Harrisburg. But the men who smote the great rebel leader hip and thigh on the one battle field, are not to be driven from their position now. Are they?

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The great event of the present campaign will be the assembling next Tuesday, in this city, of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors. Immediately after the nomination of General GRANT for the Presidency, at Philadelphia, a number of distinguished soldiers who had taken part in the convention suggested a reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the nation, to be held in the State of Pennsylvania upon the anniversary of the battle of Antietam—the place to be designated by Major General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, who had taken such a distinguished part in that memorable battle. Gen. HARTRANFT subsequently selected Pittsburgh as the place of meeting, and a formal call was thereafter issued, inviting all soldiers and sailors who had fought in the Union armies to assemble here for the purpose of advancing the cause for which they had struggled. The soldiers and sailors who had suffered in the rebel prison pens of the South were specially invited to join in the meeting and large numbers of these will be present from the different States, and will perhaps organize a separate convention. Soon after the call had been issued, the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county appointed a committee of soldiers, of which General A. L. PEARSON is chairman, to make arrangements for the convention. That committee has been in correspondence with many of the most active and distinguished military men of the country, with various military organizations, and with the Republican Executive Committees of the several counties throughout the State, and have assurances from all quarters of a most cordial acquiescence in the purposes of the convention, and of an intention on the part of the rank and file to be present in delegations of twenties, fifties hundreds, and even as high as one thousand. Philadelphia will probably send considerably over one thousand. Other large cities will be represented by hundreds. The aggregate has been calculated at thirty thousand, and the proposals fully justify such an estimate.

The "boys in blue" are coming by thousands, and the people of the "Iron City" will give them a hearty, soldierly welcome. This will not be the first visit here for many of these gallant men, and those who had occasion to halt here for a few days, or even merely to "pass through," during the stirring days of the war will come at this peaceful time with pleasant recollections of our people—remembrances born of the kindly attentions and patriotic ministrations of one of our noblest institutions—the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. The hotels will be inadequate to accommodate a third of the strangers, and the committee has appealed to the hospitality of the public in their behalf—an appeal which is being met with a most generous response. Every citizen who has extra accommodations in his home give his name to the Committee on Entertainment, with the number he is willing to accommodate during the brief time which the convention will be in session.

As this demonstration will be the grandest of the kind ever gotten up in the country—and as the twilight procession and review on the night of Wednesday, the eighteenth, is expected to eclipse everything in the way of a procession since the war, except the memorable grand review at Washington—it is the duty as it will be the pleasure of our citizens of every class, and especially those of large hearts and large means, to contribute liberally of their time and money to make our city worthy of the occasion. There will be special decorations of an elaborate and costly character, the expense of which must be met by the citizens through private subscriptions. As the convention will have its headquarters on Fifth avenue, it is contemplated to decorate this thoroughfare from Smith field to Market street. There will be four triumphal arches at the intersection of Smithfield street, four at Wood, and four at Market, making twelve in all. At intervals of seventy-five feet on both sides of the avenue, between the points named, there will be evergreens planted from twenty-five to thirty feet in height, connected by telegraph wires, and profusely hung with Chinese lanterns of various shapes and colors, flags, transparencies, and other ornamental devices. The arches will also be handsomely decorated. Then there will be ornamentations of a private character all over the city, such as the taste, liberality and patriotism of the people may suggest and devise. To this work all should now commend themselves, as the time is short, and it is desirable that everything be in readiness for the reception of the guests.

The torchlight procession and review will be organized by corps and divisions. There will be six corps and fifteen divisions. Major General HARTRANFT, the "hero of Antietam bridge," has appointed Brevet Brigadier General Chief Marshal-ship, and will doubtless accept the proffered honor. The route of procession has been fixed as follows: Starting from the Monongahela House, up Smithfield street to Third avenue; up Third avenue to Grant street; along Grant to Diamond; up Diamond to Ross; along Ross to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Pride street; along Pride to Fulton; along Fulton to Wylie avenue; down Wylie to Fifth avenue; down Fifth to Market; along Market to Sixth street; over the Suspension bridge to Allegheny; up Federal to West Ohio; down West Ohio to the Parks; around the Parks to Cedar avenue, and thence by said avenue to East Ohio; along East Ohio to Chestnut, and return by the Mechanic street bridge to Penn avenue, and down Penn avenue to Sixth street, where the procession will be dismissed.

Grand as will be this pageant, it will only form an incident to the convention, whose deliberations will be fraught with importance to every citizen, and whose utterances will resound throughout the nation, giving hope and encouragement and direction to all who wish to continue the government in safe hands, maintain our unexampled prosperity, secure peace and stability within our borders, and, above all, to have this nation gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in preserving intact the amendments to the fundamental law which were purchased by the blood of her sons, and which are now so ruthlessly assailed and threatened.

DR. SCHOEPFE.

Dr. PAUL SCHOEPFE's trial is probably destined in all coming time to rank as one of the most important cases in the annals of American jurisprudence. To the sufferer himself it may be that nothing can ever fully compensate the wrong which he has been compelled to endure. Whatever his career in Germany may have been, it now appears upon indisputable evidence that he was innocent of the crime for which he was sentenced to death in the Carlisle on the 20th of August, 1869. A young man, thoroughly educated and by culture rendered susceptible to the most poignant anguish which the prospect of an ignominious death could produce, he was subjected to the agony during a period of three years. It is not the first instance in which an individual has unjustly suffered for the public good, and there can be no doubt that Dr. SCHOEPFE is to be regarded as having in his prolonged suffering performed the part of an involuntary benefactor of the community. He said to a reporter, a few days ago, that but for the consciousness of his own innocence reason would have given way under the horrors of his position. Now, having been not only acquitted but vindicated, Dr. SCHOEPFE may, if he can, derive some consolation, however slight, from the rebellion that his trial has saved many other human lives besides his own, and has indefinitely increased the security of every member of American society.

SCHOEPFE's condemnation was brought about in the most beautifully natural manner. Though in the disease of which MISS STEINECKE died there were no symptoms suggestive of poison, and though nobody who attended upon her in her last illness ever dreamed of foul play, whenever the surprising will was produced it was at once concluded that the lady had been poisoned, and that the young doctor, in whose favor the will was drawn, had done the deed. In the *post mortem* examination of the remains, which was then made, no notice was taken of those parts of the body, the kidneys for example, disease in which was indicated by the symptoms which had preceded the lady's death. Professor AIKEN's analysis of portions of the body in search of poison, as described by himself, was proved at the second trial of SCHOEPFE to have been utterly worthless. In the first place, it was not complete. In the second place, the faint indication of prussic acid which he found might have been found in the examination of any human remains in the method employed by AIKEN; and, in the third place, it was proved that, even if Miss STEINECKE died by poison, her symptoms were wholly inconsistent with the view that prussic acid was the cause of death. And yet, on this flimsy, worthless evidence, a prejudiced jury and court found SCHOEPFE guilty of murder in the first degree. He was a new comer in the village; the villagers' notions of propriety and the fitness of things had been offended by the alleged engagement of marriage between a woman of eighty and a man of twenty-five, by which the will was accounted for, and then two or three of the doctors of the village cast the illumination of their dangerous little learning on the subject in a way which confirmed the excited laity of Carlisle in the soundness of their foregone conclusion. It was a deplorable piece of business from beginning to end, and is now, no doubt, looked back upon by the prominent actors in the affair with a degree of shame and mortification which deprecate reproach.

MAINE.

Most stories have a didactic moral tacked on to them at their close, but the lesson of the Maine election reveals itself all the way through, and is as fully apparent at the beginning as at the end. It should be remembered, however, that at the outset of the campaign the Greeleyites expressed themselves confident of carrying the State. This upon the basis of the local dissatisfactions existing among Republicans in various parts of the State, and upon the anti-GRANT enthusiasm to which the personal presence of Mr. GREELEY himself was expected to give rise. Just as, in the North Carolina election, they intended to prove that the South was united for GREELEY, so in the Maine election they meant to show that the Republicans of the North repudiated GRANT. Nor should it be forgotten that their failure in the former instance rendered their efforts in the latter case all the more vehement and desperate. By common consent, too, they had agreed to attach a national significance to the struggle, whatever might be the nature of its outcome. The real fight was between GRANT and GREELEY, even more distinctly than in North Carolina or Vermont. The coalitionists were fully aware of the disastrous moral effect which defeat in Maine would exert upon the movement elsewhere, and so they fought with a gallantry and persistence worthy of a far better cause. From one end of the State to the other, their brains and most honeyed eloquence which the anti-administrationists could secure were kept incessantly at work, while falsehood and calumny of the most unscrupulous character were also pressed into service, and employed without stint on every hand. They had started out with the declaration that Republicanism was on the decline, and they meant to make it appear so, either by fair means or foul. But as here and elsewhere, the Republicans of Maine are men of courage, intelligence and principle, possessing that quality of manhood which buries private differences among themselves fathom deep whenever a common danger threatens. To this must be added the fact that not a few of the best men of that State, who have heretofore acted and voted with the Democratic party, ranged themselves side by side with the Republicans in the contest; proving, among other things, that in Maine, as everywhere else, the defection of every recreant Republican is more than compensated for by the accession of a better man in his place. The returns, incomplete as they are, show that not only has GRANT not been dislodged from or weakened in the confidence of the citizens of Maine, but that he has increased the majority in Greeleyism than have their friends in Vermont and elsewhere. The people have unanimously made up their minds to demolish Greeleyism, wherever and in whatever shape it lifts its baleful head. Republicans of Pennsylvania! in the scarlet days of the war the news of a victory at one end of the Union lines quickened the pulse and heightened the nerve at the other, and helped to make him more invincible. What answer shall we send back to the triumphant greeting which comes to us from New England?

PENNSYLVANIA THE BATTLE GROUND.

That we have not misapprehended the circumstances of the case in stating that Pennsylvania, in the forthcoming October contest, is to be the battle ground on which the Greeleyites propose to mass all their forces and stake the final hazard of the die, is apparent from the fact that every coalition paper of prominence in the country, from the New York *Tribune* down, is anxiously engaged in computing the chances of success and defeat in this State, and preaching the doctrine, with a very agony of earnestness, to fight as men fight who lead a forlorn hope or defend a last position. They acknowledge that the Liberal cause is in a desperate stress, and that nothing [illegible] reinforced by the most subtle arts of strategy can save it from irretrievable disaster. This is the universal cry, partially masked, of course, by expressions of confidence in success, provided the Confederate forces are properly alive to the peril of the hour and fully resolved to discharge their whole duty. They have given up all thoughts of carrying Ohio; they do not even profess themselves able to withstand the Republican onslaught in Indiana. They see that the battle of the campaign is here, in the Key-Stone State, and that if they can break through the line in this quarter in October, the whole character and complexion of the November struggle will be changed. This is the situation. We need not say how it appeals to the patriotism and endurance of every member of the Republican party. There are occasions in the lives of almost all men when the humblest worker may lift himself to the level of a hero. That time is here, now. The question is, shall the opportunity be improved?

THE cry of "reform" sounded by ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW in his stumping tour throughout the State, is the veriest cant imaginable. What is there in the public career of the GREELEY candidate for Governor to warrant the belief that his election would get rid of a single abuse, or redress a single wrong, supposing those to exist? The only ground of judging what a man will be likely to do in the future, is by considering what he has already done in the past. What has CHARLES R. BUCKALEW accomplished that he sets himself up as a HERCULES who is to cleanse and purify the governmental departments of the Commonwealth? What has he ever done as State Senator to constitute him a reformer? Does he think his course in the United States Senate will commend him to the people? Does he fancy they want the same kind of "reform" which he tried to inaugurate when he voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; against strengthening the hands of the government during the war; against the financial measures necessary to the subjugation of the rebellion; against conferring civil and political rights on the negroes; against the interests and industries of the State he misrepresented; or that kind of patriotism which is indicated by his connection with the Fishing Creek Confederacy; his attempt to break down the credit and resources of the Treasury; his membership and officership in the Order of the Sons of Liberty, and his confidential conferences with rebel spies and agents? When the honest people of New York select TWEED as their leader in a crusade against evil-doing, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW may begin to hope that his clap-trap about "reform" may deceive the intelligent citizens of Pennsylvania. At present their only answer is, "Physician, heal thyself."

It is singular—the easy celerity with which a new convert to any cause will acquire its nomenclature and its peculiarities of manner and utterance. Brief, for instance, as has been the period since certain Republican newspapers became changed into Confederate organs, they have caught not only the Confederate spirit, but also its phraseology, and its method of intonation. The resemblance between that which these journals have to say concerning the Confederate defeat in Maine, and the language in which the Southern press was wont to indulge after each successive victory of the Union arms, is most curious. Every overthrow of the coalition is counted as a sort of blessing in disguise. Every fresh disaster of the Greeleyites, according to these authorities, does but the more surely prognosticate the final triumphant success of the movement. As State after State pronounces for GRANT, the Republican party, they say, is only being the more unconsciously lured toward the "last ditch," where rout and ruin await it. It is the same language, spoken to the same tone, that we used to hear during the operations of SHERMAN in Georgia and GRANT before Richmond—the Confederates were invariably getting the Union armies "just where they wanted them." In one point, however, all of these journals agree: namely, that Pennsylvania is to GREELEY that which Richmond was to the rebel Confederacy; and that, defeated here, no further resistance is possible. Upon the Republicans of this State, therefore, rests the great honor of putting an end to the whole battle. It is the proudest distinction ever conferred upon them, and they will win and wear their laurels right manfully and well.

THE first Japan tea, of any consequence, received in this country was in 1859-60, when we imported 365,506 pounds. From that small beginning our imports have gone on increasing each succeeding year, till in 1870-71 the shipments from Japan reached 13,449,187 pounds, or about 37 per cent. of all the tea we imported in that year. The quantity imported in 1871-72 has already reached 11,484,173 pounds.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressman at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; Wayne MacVeagh, Chester; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McAllister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. YOUNG, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE
J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEW MEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MOCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

NO HOPE!

Greeleyism Dying Out!

Maine Election a Settler!

THE COUNTRY WILL MAKE NO CHANGE.

GRANT'S ELECTION SURE NOW

He is Already Half Way to the Turning Post.

The New York "Herald" on the Situation.

The Maine Election and the Presidential Canvass—Another Voice for Grant.

[From the New York Herald, of Tuesday.]

The result of the Maine election has verified our prediction of yesterday. The State has declared for the Republican candidates by one of its accustomed majorities, and has united with Vermont in testifying that the Liberal secession from the Republican ranks has not affected the strength of the party in the New England States in any perceptible degree. In 1868, in the State election immediately preceding the Presidential vote, the Republican majority in Maine was over twenty thousand four hundred. Based on this foundation a majority of twenty-eight thousand was built up for General Grant. This year it is estimated that the majority for the Republican Governor will be reduced to about [illegible] thousand, and that the Republican majority in the electoral votes of the State again for the Republican President will be over the twenty thousand. Whatever the case was argued with considerable force and earnestness by the counsel for the losing side, and lively hopes were excited of a more favorable finding. And, by the usual custom, a false verdict was confidently counted upon in many other quarters. Let the people have an opportunity to hear the case; but, as yet, the battle appears to have been almost confined to the Republicans and if this is to continue, Grant and Wilson will be overwhelmingly and Maine before us. We cannot regard the result as doubtful. Besides, the Republicans have learned by the Democrats by vigorous action and united, joined with the known Republican defection, might secure beyond a peradventure their own ticket and revived by the earnestness and heart on their part by the success of the first election, and, in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and even in those States much disaffection exists in their ranks. Indeed, what between the confidence and the fear, we have no doubt that the great party that polled a popular vote of nearly three millions of votes in 1868 will again muster for judgment to go against them by default. In the meantime, outside the politicians, the people appear to be making up their minds to confer on the business affairs to go for the next four years without change, and the exact, practical, business element of the country apparently shrink from the extreme experiment of turning over the administration to Greeley, a new-fangled, one-idea'd politician, whose members would, probably, be dragging him in all directions. Let us see how the case stands. It is possible that all this may yet change, for this is an extraordinary and wonderful campaign. It may be that Pennsylvania and Indiana may yet lend in a mighty political revulsion and the enemy, encouraged by this, may throw off its lethargy and enter vigorously upon the work of the campaign; that a change may even come over the business and financial mind; that men may deem it prudent, by a change of administration, to secure a thorough overhauling of the important departments which have remained for four years as close corporations, and may think it wise to set new officers to look after their own balances. But, as the case now stands, we do not believe that any of these things will happen. We think our public affairs will go on for the next four years without change, and that the great majority

ASHINGTON

Grant Drunk at Shiloh?

T SLANDER SQUELCHED

owing Up the Sponge.

EBBING GREELEY TIDE.

of Democratic Repentance.

RGY OF LIBERALS EKING OUT.

ranft's Election Conceded

PHILADELPHIA OPPONENTS.

terfeiters Calculating Upon Greeley's Election.

South Carolina Squabble.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1872.

ong Standing Slander Silenced.

ewart, of Indiana, now in this city, has just a slander from Gen. A. H. Wooster, chief of Gen. Sherman during the war, in answer sking him, in view of the charges that Gen. as intoxicated at Shiloh, to state what he Gen. Grant's condition during the two days ttle, which effectually disposes of this long slander:

CHICAGO, September 4, 1872.

AAC S. STEWART—*Dear Sir:* Your note of the s just received, and in reply I have to state are authorized on my behalf to deny in the phatic manner all the statements of General aving been drunk or in any degree under ence of liquor at the battle of Shiloh. I this time his chief of staff f artillery. I breakfasted with the gen- avanuah, on Sunday, the first day of the bat- on board the boat with him, at about eight if o'clock, in person, and was necessarily , except at intervals of absence on duty, the whole day. I laid down with ng after dark and in the night on parcel of hay, which the quartermaster put Keep the centre of the road in the rear of the line on the left, and I never heard till long d of any idea entertained by anybody that as drunk. I am sure that had he been during the day, and am sure perfectly sober, as he was self-possessed cted during the varying fortunes of that st battle. If there are any words in which I the intolerable charge made by Tully and dle am ready to adopt him.

Very truly yours,

J. D. WEBSTER,

rieved Major General Volunteers and Chief to Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1873.

Fall of the Result in Maine.

beral Republicans here, in talking with their do not hesitate to concede that the Maine has virtually decided the Presidential con- ains Greeley and Brown's prospects are ns of repentance for accepting Greeley candidate. The evidence of the ebbing of ley tide, which Republican newspapers have r some time declaring to be apparent, fectly evident here, just now, ecising energy exhibited by the National or Committee rooms. No Liberal of the minence is giving any further personal at- to the work done, and the air about the that of an establishment selling out to he stock. Its affairs are in charge for t ten days have been directed by the charge to forging the franks used by ublican Committee, and smuggling bags of atic documents into the mails under the ge- tes. One of the capitol employees on the side, and a clerk in one of the departments, ibed and fully employed in this business for an a week before discovered.

Colored Vote in Pennsylvania.

of the most active and best known of the slavery workers in Pennsylvania informs nds here that from full information from ter associates in all parts of the State he ient that the entire colored vote will be cast nt.

Buckalew Must Show His Hand.

of the Pennsylvania Straight-outers have been the course they intend to pursue is tain, either by letter or committee, whether kalew will announce publicly that he sympa- with them in a degree, and if he fails to give which can justify them in voting for him, ill then support the Labor Reform can-

A Democratic Bolt.

straight-out Democrats of Harris's district inia have made a nomination for Congress him, with a fair chance of carrying the dis-

Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1872.

Hartranft's Election Conceded.

mation from Philadelphia shows that the election has had the most discouraging effect he opponents of Hartranft. The specific char- f the news received may be judged from the t a gentleman heretofore and still active and ent in conducting the warfare upon Hartranft, ht made a large bet that he would be elected ering a fraternity here has been also backed r Philadelphia partners to bet on Hartranft.

Greeleyite Counterfeiters.

Treasury Department has received counterfeit er fifty cent currency, amounting to several thousand of counterfeit notes, lately captured in rn. A letter captured with the plates con- the following political paragraph, in which son alluded to as "Bill Woods" is supposed be ex-Treasury detective by that name y Johnson's time, and late agent of the Gree- ion in the North Carolina election: O. to do his part of the work. We'll t get everything ready at the time Colonel ney. (Whitley) gets pitched overboard. As s G. and B. get elected we can make our Whitney, and all of the old fogies will be dis- d. I think Sam. Felkin for or old Bill Woods d. Col. Whitney's place, and if either of them we will be all O. K., right side up. Be very till I see you. If we don't get a new crew e election, I think it will be healthy for us to anada."

More Calumny.

stories of the Democratic press, that the nt is interfering between the two factions of ublican party in South Carolina, was ascer- to-day by Senator Sawyer to be absolutely t foundation. The President assured the r that he considered the controversy there as matter, and that the administration would way attempt to influence either one side or er.

Greeleyism in South Carolina.

tor Sawyer reports the Greeley strength in Carolina as utterly insignificant.

RESIDENT IN TOWN—WHAT HE SAYS OF THE NEW ELECTION AND GENEVA ARBITRATION.

President arrived unexpectedly this morning, oceeding to the Executive mansion transact- blic business, including several formal ap- ents to office. The reporting of the mansion is progress, even the business offices being ands of mechanics. The private part of the is in like condition, and therefore cannot at t be reoccupied. The President will retain s

Weekly Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per cent.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted:

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

A STATE CONVENTION of the Straight-out Democracy of Pennsylvania has been called to assemble in Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket and transact other business relative to the campaign.

MISSING: that "Tidal Wave" or "Ground Swell," which was to elect HORACE GREELEY. The anxious friends will liberally reward any one having information of its whereabouts. Apply by address or in person to Col. MCCLURE, Liberal headquarters, Philadelphia.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was a member of the order of "Sons of Liberty," the organization which the rebels so much relied on to get up a counter-rebellion in the North, and to stimulate which the rebel agents took up a position in Canada. It was here that BUCKALEW had an interview with HOLCOMBE. Not only was Mr. BUCKALEW a member, but he was an officer in the order.

GOV. CURTIN's condition has become critical again, his complaint, we understand, resembling gout in the stomach. Relative to accepting the nomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Eighteenth district, he is understood to signify his willingness to do so, if not called on to take the stump in the present state of his health. The Liberals have given up claiming GOV. CURTIN.

HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, one of our candidates for Congressman at large, has returned from a brief but active campaign in Maine, and resumed his labors on the stump here. In consequence of his illness for a few days, caused by his arduous labors in Maine, he was reluctantly compelled to forego two or three appointments at home; but the disappointment consequent thereon will be compensated by the victory which he will have helped to achieve there—a victory which will be the first stump speech in Pennsylvania that could be pronounced.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, chairman of the Democratic Committee in Pennsylvania, has issued an address promising victory in October. The statement, he declares, "is made from conviction and after careful review and full knowledge of the condition and tendency of the public mind throughout the State." In the same address MR. RANDALL, probably by way of establishing himself in the confidence of the public, alleges that the Republicans are importing colored voters from Virginia and distributing them through the State—election county being one of those regions for playing the nefarious game. Nonsense like this is not likely to gain for the Democratic chairman much credit for candor.

BUCKALEW thinks there is sad need of reformation in State politics and in the administration of the State finances, and therefore, with the object of "remedying what is wrong and taking security for the future," he has chivalrously "taken the nomination for Governor;" upon the grounds, it is to be presumed, that his experience in attempting to shake the public treasury of the State debt higher and more onerous especially fits him for the task of caring for the financial interests of the State, and because his obstructive course in the Senate of the United States, with respect to all the great measures calculated to insure the perpetuity and safety of the nation, guarantees the faithful performance of his duty as Governor in other respects.

SENATOR WALLACE, ex-chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been dispatched on a mission to the Democratic-straw eating Democratic editors of the State, to induce them to swallow GREELEY. If he expects to meet with any success he had better begin with BUCKALEW, who—if there is any significance in silence—repudiates GREELEY quite as unequivocally as do those Democratic editors who refuse to print his name at the head of their columns; for BUCKALEW utterly declines to indorse him in his speeches, and what is the difference, we should like to know, between WALLACE and BUCKALEW. BUCKALEW it will be time enough to tackle the editors. And why should he be allowed to fare differently from them?

THE Straight-out Democrats in Indiana are preparing to bring a State ticket into the field, as well as to support O'CONOR and ADAMS for President and Vice President, and it is not unlikely that their friends in other States will do likewise. The Louisville Convention appears to have resulted in a general determination to organize in all the States, and in some manner oppose GREELEY with the votes of all Democrats who agree that his nomination was a betrayal of the party and its principles. The following is the full text of the dispatch which MR. O'CONOR sent to the Louisville convention. It is not regarded as a definitive declination:

"I have stood by you from the beginning, and I will continue with you infexibly. Fidelity to any honest cause, once espoused, is the first law of my nature, and must ever govern my actions. The place hunters, who have usurped the control of the people, must not be permitted to count me as one of their class. Nominate in my stead some gentleman who has had no agency in fostering your enterprise, and I will give him every aid in my power. Let me remain in private."

PENNSYLVANIA is the field which will next receive the attention of the Greeleyites. A New York dispatch to a Greeleyite paper says:

"Extensive preparations are making at Liberal headquarters in connection with the canvass in Pennsylvania. It is fully expected that with the disturbed condition of political affairs in that State, the Liberals and Democrats will defeat Hartranft. Stephen J. Meany and General Farnsworth leave for Pennsylvania to-morrow, and all Liberal orators now engaged in the Maine canvass will return and take part in the Pennsylvania campaign."

Without Pennsylvania the Greeleyites can do nothing, and they will struggle desperately for the State. Let Republicans everywhere make ready for the threatened invasion from abroad, and prepare to contest every inch of ground. Although much has been done, the hard work is yet to come, but if it is well done, as we believe it will be, the victory will be complete. In the election of BUCKALEW center all the hopes of the supporters of GREELEY. On this point with them everything depends. The Republicans of the State accept the challenge with cheerfulness.

THE dispatches sent out from Washington and elsewhere to GREELEY papers concerning Pennsylvania, in their disagreement are amusing. For instance, one dispatch avers that the State is sure to be carried for BUCKALEW, for whom it is represented there is the wildest kind of excitement, particularly in Western Pennsylvania, and notably Allegheny county. This description of dispatches places BUCKALEW's majority at somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand, their looseness on this point being noticeable. Another description of reports is to the effect that BUCKALEW is going to be beaten, but that it is to be done by "fraud," "stupendous efforts," "power of the administration," etc. This is the old story. Perceiving that the current is against them, the Democrats have early set about preparing their friends for defeat in Pennsylvania. They will, however, make none the less desperate fight, and Republicans should everywhere prepare to meet them. The earnest work is yet to be done, and the time is none too long.

WHILE the *Tribune* concedes Maine to the Republicans, it tries to comfort itself with the reflection that if the coalition should succeed in reducing PERHAM's majority twenty-five per cent., "a similar decrease of the GRANT vote all over the Union would insure the election of GREELEY." And if the skies should fall, what a fine time people would have catching larks. Let us see what the prospects are. Directly after the Liberal bolt, New Hampshire went into the election on the platform of GRANT re-election, reversing the defeat of last year in a very handsome manner. Connecticut followed in April with Republican gains; and Rhode Island, in the same month, went Republican as usual. In June, a few weeks after the Cincinnati nomination, Oregon redeemed herself from four years of Democratic rule. In August, North Carolina netted a Republican gain of some seven thousand, and a couple of weeks afterward the GREELEY candidate for Governor of West Virginia—a Democratic State—was badly defeated. Last of all came gallant little Vermont, pronouncing for GRANT by more than two to one. Where does the *Tribune*, in view of these facts and their suggestions, propose to get its "similar decrease of the GRANT vote" from, even should the coalition in Maine effect a like reduction—which it will not?

MAINE being the last State which votes before the great contest in Ohio, Indiana and our own State, its election, which takes place to-day, is of unusual political significance. The State has been unvaryingly Republican ever since the organization of the party. For some time past, however, there have been a number of local causes at work calculated to diminish the Republican majorities; besides which, the liquor question has operated to a considerable extent against the Republican party. In some of the large cities, such as Bangor and Portland, this restrictive law has been enforced so rigorously that much prejudice has been excited against it on the part of a great many people, irrespective of politics. Nobody, of course, doubts, that Governor PERHAM will be elected; the question is simply as to his majority. In 1869 the State gave a Republican majority of 6,981; in 1870, of 9,506; and last year of 10,631. If the Republicans are able to maintain this majority, considering the causes which have been at work against them, and the herculean exertions made by the Greeleyites to reduce it, it will settle the result of the November struggle there beyond peradventure. North Carolina—Vermont—Maine. When a body sinks for the third time it is generally past the power of resuscitation.

THE ONE-TERM CRY.

Some of the ablest leaders of the Liberal party are trying with not a little zeal to convince the people that the one-term principle, as it is called, is really a subject of immense practical importance. Thus, a few days ago, Governor KOERNER discussed the subject at great length in a speech at Highland, Illinois. He counted carefully not only all the tidewaiters, postmasters, letter-carriers, clerks, packers, collectors, etc., in the Union, but also their friends and families. Not being able to find out the precise numerical extent of each office-holder's household, the Governor had recourse to the principle of averages, so useful to statisticians, and by that means he ascertained that the host believed to stand at the President's beck and to sustain him through thick and thin must amount to a multitude ranging somewhere between three hundred thousand and half a million. The demonstration may have seemed very clear and convincing; indeed, qu arithmeticis non fidit in profound respect by every good American citizen, one can easily believe that the argument was simply overwhelming to the minds of listeners. Some of them may even have shuddered for their liberties, in view of the fact that, so long as the Constitution remains unchanged, the President will have so many men, women and children in his pay. If Scotch cousinhood were recognized in this country, the *situation would certainly be terrible.* With the American view of the obligations of kinship, the fact is less alarming, as we believe that an American does not usually feel bound to vote for or to approve of the policy of a President merely because his sister-in-law's husband's thirty-second cousin holds a clerkship in the postoffice. The person thus highly honored by the government must be a second cousin at farthest in order to establish an indisputable claim to the vote of an independent citizen. If this limitation were not familiar to every one, it would be evident from the fact to which, in the course of his argument, Governor KOERNER referred, to wit, that within the last forty years only a single President has been re-elected for a second term. The Governor omitted to mention the fact as evidence of the favor with which the people regard the one term policy. The truth is, that by itself the fact shows how utterly groundless are most of the arguments or allegations usually advanced in support of the proposed amendment. Really the influence of the office holders, whether direct or through their friends and relatives, amounts to very little after all, and in the long run in favor of the President of the United States. What was ANDREW JOHNSON able to do with his host of official retainers at his back? Let a President be popular, having a real hold on the hearts and judgments of the masses, and the office holders may somewhat strengthen his position by serving as a nucleus of organization. But if a President is unpopular, if by his character or his acts, or by both, he has incurred the dislike or the contempt of the great free hearted, unbribable multitude, the office holders under him, looked upon as his representatives, soon become partners in the odium or disapprobation of which he is the object, and are no longer able to maintain him in power or to avert his fall than to make the moon stand still.

It is amazing what rubbish has been daily talked and written on this subject in relation to President GRANT. Thus we are told, in all varieties of tone, that GRANT secured his renomination by patronage, and that if re-elected, he will be re-elected by the office holders. "Why, GRANT would be stronger to-day in the popular heart if he had never made an appointment, and had no offices to bestow. Most of his enemies and defamers have been made such by his refusal or inability to accommodate ambitious or avaricious aspirants in the matter of patronage; thus incurring the resentment of those who "lie in wait, and turn good into evil, and in things worthy of praise lay blame."

Very much of the Liberal advocates all this talk about one term as the great panacea for the ills of our politics is mere evasion, or rather an artifice by which they seek to avoid the subject of civil service reform. In disregard of the Constitution, and of the popular will as well, Congressmen of both houses have seized upon and control the Presidential patronage for their own selfish ends. The offices in every district are regarded by its member as the means by which he can strengthen his influence and maintain his position as a leader. This fact is known to none better than to GREELEY and his friends, who hypocritically pretend that by making the President ineligible for a second term, the abuses of the system would be abolished. The truth is, that in case the President happened to be a man capable of violating the obligations of his oath, or even a man of lax morals, the change proposed would present an irresistible temptation to evil. Deprived of the inducements to good behavior held out in the prospect of a second term, the ambition of his party and the self-seeking of members of Congress would afford the President the most tempting opportunities of indemnifying himself for the shortness of his tenure of power by the indulgence of sordid views—by peculation and selling his recommendations to office. With the prospect of a second term as a reward for well-doing, as HAMILTON expresses it, the President's "avarice is a guard upon his avarice."

Another most powerful argument in favor of the Constitution, as it stands is, that re-eligibility secures to the nation the advantage of the experience gained by the chief magistrate in the exercise of his office. President GRANT is not the first President who, before his election, had not enjoyed the advantages which would have guarded him against mistakes, and he is not likely to be the last favorite of the people whose first term as President may be necessary to fit him for an entirely satisfactory discharge of his high functions. No matter how intellectually gifted or how morally earnest a man may be, experience is necessary to qualify him for the post. But the amendment proposed would condemn the nation to be perpetually governed by a succession of novices; that is, of Presidents destitute of the training which only experience can impart.

One of the arguments which induced the framers of the Constitution to make the President re-eligible was the the "ill effect of banishing men from stations in which, in certain emergencies of the State, their presence might be of the greatest moment to the public interest or safety." For example, it was alleged that "a change of the chief magistrate at the breaking out of a war, or at any similar crisis, for another of equal merit, would at all times be detrimental to the community, inasmuch as it would substitute inexperience to experience, and would tend to unhinge and set afoot the already settled train of the administration." Nothing could more clearly and illustrate the sagacity and foresight of the founders of our government. One of the precise crises or emergencies thus foreseen existed when the people elected LINCOLN for a second term; and if the step had been prohibited by the Constitution, few will profess any doubt that the change of Presidents at that time would have been "detrimental," if not disastrous, to the nation. And we think there can be little doubt that in the present condition of the South the country has reached another crisis when it would be at least injudicious to change the chief magistrate, and thus, in the words of HAMILTON, "substitute inexperience to experience, and unhinge and set afoot the already settled train of the administration."

"A disgraceful and ruinous mutability in the administration of the government" was one of the possible evils of our popular system apprehended by the founders, and certainly the nation has never seen a time when the peril needed to be more carefully guarded against than at present.

THE New York *Tribune* ought to give MR. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW a good talking to. Two months have now elapsed since the final nomination of HORACE GREELEY on the same platform as that on which BUCKALEW professes to stand, within which period that journal has repeatedly, and in the most handsome manner, repudiated all its previous hard sayings concerning the Pennsylvania gubernatorial candidate's total want of patriotism, and of those qualities which commend public men to public confidence and esteem; and yet MR. BUCKALEW, whom the *Tribune* has lately whitewashed with praise as industriously as it formerly blackened him with invective, has in all this time had not a single word to say by way of indorsement of his distinguished national leader. Now this, to say the least, is decidedly ungrateful. The principle of reciprocity should obtain in compliment as in other matters; and if only for the purpose of showing that he is not to be outdone in the accomplishments of polite insincerity, MR. BUCKALEW ought to speak a few words in favor of his chief, no matter how unpleasantly they may stick in his throat while uttering them. Let him reflect on the sufferings which the *Tribune* must have undergone while magnifying him, and so take courage.

SHAMELESS MR. BUCKALEW.

MR. BUCKALEW declared, in his Thursday evening's speech, that he had no defense to make of his record, further than that contained in his Lancaster speech. In that speech he made a lame and futile attempt to convince the people of this State that while serving as a Senator in the Congress of the United States he had sustained every measure for the support of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. He refers to several appropriation bills, which he declares passed with his approval, the record showing that he was present. The fact is, during the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress (the one to which he appeals), there were sixteen appropriation bills passed, and out of these the yeas and nays were called on but two in the Senate, on final passage. That the Senate was overwhelmingly in favor of these measures, and that MR. BUCKALEW did not object, is no proof that he was uniformly in favor of them. In his argument he simply presumes upon the ignorance of the people in regard to legislative usage in such cases. The way to determine how he felt is to find how he voted on the various amendments proposed. Tried by this standard, it appears that on the 22d of April, 1864, when MR. WILSON proposed an amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing that black soldiers should receive the same pay, clothing, hospital attendance, etc., as white soldiers, MR. BUCKALEW voted nay. On the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, relative to the discharge of colored soldiers, MR. BUCKALEW voted yea. He also voted for an amendment by Mr. DAVIS to pay bounties to soldiers who had been previously enlisted without being legally entitled to bounty. And worse than all, he voted for DAVIS's amendment to pay the slave-owners for the slaves employed in the suppression of the rebellion. DAVIS, in support of this amendment, declared that Congress, "by an unauthorized clause in the Constitution," proposed "to consummate at once the utter destruction of slavery in every State," and "to rob the South of $400,000,000 of slave property without one dollar of remuneration." BUCKALEW voted for this amendment, with CARLILE, DAVIS, HENDRICKS and POWELL—and yet he has the effrontery to declare that he was heartily in favor of every measure for the support of the war! Again, on MR. HENDRICKS's amendment to the same bill, to increase the pay of the soldiers fifty per cent., he voted yea, and now boasts of that act as wise, generous and patriotic. His motive in thus voting—not only upon this, but upon all the amendments above cited—was palpable enough to those with whom he acted. DAVIS, POWELL, and his other rebel allies, knew what spirit animated him. Nor had the people at home—the men hidden from those who stood by the administration in its efforts to save the nation. Senator FESSENDEN knew the *animus* which prompted all amendments from that quarter. With his clear vision he saw the disastrous effects which would follow, and with his keen logic and cutting sarcasm he rebuked the scheme in the following words:

"SIR, I have a better opinion of the patriotism of the soldiers in the field—I will not say a better opinion; that is not what I will say; but I have as good an opinion of the patriotism of the soldiers in the field as I have of the patriotism of the Senator from Indiana. They enlisted within a short time, knowing the bounty they were receiving, knowing the increase in the amount they were obliged to pay for ordinary sources of support; and I believe if you put the question to them to-day: 'Will you have your pay increased *at the risk of breaking down the finances of the government, and putting a stop to the military operations, and endangering the natural cause?*' with one accord they would raise their voice and say: 'No! No! and we despise and condemn the petty politicians who endeavor to make capital and trade out of our blood in this way.'"

BUCKALEW, in his Lancaster speech, in his endeavor to show how great a friend and champion he was of the soldiers in the field, said:

"Then, gentlemen, you will find that on the 22d of April, 1864, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, offered an amendment providing that the pay of soldiers in the army should be increased fifty cents. That amendment was put to a vote, and I voted for it."

Yes, he voted for it, in the language of Mr. FESSENDEN, at the risk of *breaking down the finances, putting a stop to the military operations,* and *endangering the national cause.* Instead of "endeavoring to make capital and trade" out of this Jesuitical vote, he should hang his head in shame that he had proved himself so unworthy and unpatriotic. He has not one amendment to compensate slave owners for slaves used in the army. That amendment was offered to the *same* bill. It was part of the same scheme. It was supported by the same men. Why does he not take credit for having voted for that? Cannot make "capital and trade" out of this vote, because he is running for Governor of Pennsylvania. If he were seeking gubernatorial honors in Kentucky, he would boast of this act, and it would win him votes. His vote to pay the soldiers in gold, which has been so widely commented on, is another proof of his intention to "break down the finances of the government," and "put a stop to the military cause;" and he is driven to the pitiful necessity of claiming this among his patriotic acts, and pleading that, if he sinned in this instance, there should be forgiveness for him. He has really overshot the mark in attempting to "make capital and trade" out of any part of his record whatever. Even those acts which he seeks to explain and define, when probed to the bottom, are proven to have been the very reverse, in their aim and effect, from what he now would have the people believe was intended. Mr. FESSENDEN was not mistaken. He had every opportunity to judge of the acts of BUCKALEW and his colleagues, and he characterized them in terms so fitting that nothing need be added thereto.

Having disposed of the two or three counts in the indictment to which MR. BUCKALEW pleads not guilty, what shall be said of the score of others to which he virtually pleads *nolo contendere?* To these, he says, he has no defense to make. His course on questions affecting the rights of negroes—opposing every measure for their freedom, equality, enfranchisement and education—is not denied. His course in voting to give to owners of negroes in the army their pay, and their value if killed, is not denied. His course in voting against the conscription law, without which our armies could not have been maintained, is not denied. His using every possible effort to defeat reconstruction, except upon terms acceptable to the rebels, is not denied. His opposition to wise and judicious financial measures, without which the national treasury would have been bankrupted, is not denied. His uniform resistance to every proposition to protect the industries of the country, and especially the manufacturing interests of his own State, is not denied. To all of these charges MR. BUCKALEW pleads guilty, and at the same time appears before the people in the character of a "reformer," pleading for their votes that he may be elevated to the highest place in the Commonwealth! "O, shame, where is thy blush!"

A PIECE OF SMALL DECEPTION.

There seems to be a desire on the part of the Democrats to mystify the public about the personality of General ALFRED B. MCCALMONT, of Franklin, who addressed the Democratic curb-stone meeting in front of the Academy of Music, on Thursday night. Mr. W. D. MOORE spoke of this gentleman as one who would "refute by his presence the unauthorized report that he had gone over to the GRANT party." He is also spoken of by some of the papers here as having been "erroneously reported to have joined the Republican party." There is clearly a shrewd attempt to counteract the effect of Judge JOHN S. MCCALMONT's defection from Democracy, by confounding him with this gentleman.

Judge JOHN S. MCCALMONT, also of Franklin, is a graduate of West Point military academy, and is a notable man in his section of the State. He has practiced law for a long time in Venango county, and some years before the war was chosen President Judge of the judicial district in which he resides. He attained great popularity upon the bench, his official life being marked with dignity, great discrimination and honest judgment, and during his present official term has added greatly to his reputation, which before was enviable. Upon the breaking out of the war he resigned from the bench and went into the army, serving during the war with distinction. At the close of hostilities he quietly resumed the practice of his profession, and was soon after again chosen to preside upon the bench. Up to the time of the present campaign he had clung to Democracy with unwavering tenacity. Probably no man in his section of the State has ever been considered more consistent politically. But, as has already been reported, the same good sense which has heretofore kept him to his political faith has now led him to earnestly and actively support the Republican candidates. He carries with him hundreds of voters in the northern counties of the State.

The MCCALMONT who was present at the Democratic meeting here on Thursday is a different person. He resides at the same place, and has gained some little notoriety; principally because of his relationship to Judge MCCALMONT, and partly because he held the commission of Brigadier General in the Union army at the close of the war. He obtained this commission through General JOHN F. HARTRANFT, who recommended him for promotion, for his activity in guarding the hospitals of the division to which he was attached, during the fight at Fort Steadman. Nothing can be said against his military career. The army records do not show that he was ever engaged with the enemy, but he undoubtedly performed such duties as were given him to do with zeal and fidelity. It is not said that he has lent himself to the deception being practiced. It is hardly probable that he would permit himself to be exhibited about the State other than in his own personality, though it is barely possible that, as a Democrat, feeling keenly the action of Judge MCCALMONT, he has taken up the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy," and by the inverse method of reasoning has come to the conclusion that the best policy must be honesty.

POLITICS OF THE MASSES.

The honest masses are a long way in advance of public speakers and party newspapers in the discussion of the questions entering into the present canvass. They care not a fig about the charge of nepotism against GRANT: they give not a moment's thought to the stock of accusations brought by the opponents of his administration; for they know that all put together don't amount to a reason for turning him out of the White House and putting HORACE GREELEY in. They know that the country is enjoying an unparalleled season of prosperity, and don't want any change. Stability and Prosperity are so nearly related to Gen. GRANT that they are disposed to stand by him, and thus stand by their own interest. This, we believe, is about the only kind of politics the great mass of the people care much about now, and in the main is going to influence them at the polls. One need not go far to find this out. The soundest Democrats of every grade of the party organization are adopting this as their rule of action, from the capitalist down to the day laborer. All alike are convinced that a change in the National administration would not improve them—the apprehension is a lively one that it might prove disastrous. Never before has the importance of letting well enough alone been so well understood. No man can give a sufficient reason for changing the administration—unless the possession of the offices amounts to one. This plea the people have heard enough of, and are not going to listen to it now. After all that has been said in criticism of General GRANT—and that he is open to criticism in some respects is undeniable—the average good sense of the nation does not condemn him. Like LINCOLN, he is a man of the people, more intent on their good and the welfare of the Republic than the schemes of politicians or selfish aims. The people are for GRANT because, say what you will, they know that in the field he proved himself equal to the greatest emergency the country ever knew, and because the prosperity of all the people and the general stability in the land are the necessary outcome of his leadership in civil affairs. The practical good sense of the masses detects these things and sees the needle true. It is a matter of conviction as to where their interest lies. Nor are they going to sacrifice their interest to gratify the politicians who have arranged a bargain to get into office, with HORACE GREELEY as their candidate.

The people have come to care little about politicians or politics except as they have a practical application, as we have described them. This is an eminently practical era. Henceforth for some time practical affairs are to constitute our politics and practical men the politicians to whom the people will care to give heed. Hence MR. GREELEY won't take" with the masses, and General GRANT does. The best speeches are made at the forge, in the mill, the shop, the field—the real issue is there best presented; and not a few professional speakers might draw instruction from these sources, and the proofs of the way the people are going to vote.

VARIETIES OF LIBERAL LYING.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* informs the readers of that journal that the Republican party in Maine have established a complete and carefully graded tariff of corruption. Thus a single voter, selling only his own vote, receives $100; a voter who takes his brother with him into the GRANT camp, receives $175; a Democratic tavern keeper, willing to work and vote for GRANT, receives $300, etc., etc. However crude the falsehood, it is rather a fair specimen of the inventions by which some of the Liberals hope to influence the election. Indeed, it would seem that they place too high a estimate upon the credulity of their imaginations; whatever occurs to certain speakers and newspaper writers as possible in the way of corruption and rascality is at once stated as fact, that it may take its chance. They follow the good old rule: that credit for having voted for GRANT cannot make "capital and trade" out of this vote, because he is running for Governor of Pennsylvania. If he were seeking gubernatorial honors in Kentucky, he would boast of this act, and it would win him votes. His vote to pay the soldiers in gold, which has been so widely commented on, is another proof of his intention to "break down the finances of the government," and "put a stop to the military cause;" and he is driven to the pitiful necessity of claiming this among his patriotic acts, and pleading that, if he sinned in this instance, there should be forgiveness for him. He has really overshot the mark in attempting to "make capital and trade" out of any part of his record whatever. Even those acts which he seeks to explain and define, when probed to the bottom, are proven to have been the very reverse, in their aim and effect, from what he now would have the people believe was intended. Mr. FESSENDEN was not mistaken. He had every opportunity to judge of the acts of BUCKALEW and his colleagues, and he characterized them in terms so fitting that nothing need be added thereto.

NOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State, beginning with the present week, the hardest political fight of the campaign will take place. At the outset the Greeleyites were confident of achieving great success, but the result of the canvass thus far has shown them the absolute necessity of carrying Pennsylvania for BUCKALEW in October, if they would not have the chances of GREELEY and SUMNER in November hopelessly swamped beforehand. Ohio and Indiana are given up by the coalitionists as certain to go for GRANT; and hence it is in this State that the most desperate efforts will be made to reverse the disasters experienced in other portions of the field. For the next four weeks the State will be overrun with the most eloquent and unscrupulous speakers who can be pressed into the Confederate service. Daily and nightly meetings will be held in all sections of the Commonwealth, and everywhere the utmost energy will be displayed. There is no reason to abate any confidence in a handsome Republican victory, if only our friends maintain their present vigilance, and trust nothing to chance. The road to victory is through organization and tireless activity. It is a good plan to be strike while the iron is hot, but it is better one to make and keep it hot by constant striking. Four weeks of patriotic devotion to duty now, will place beyond the possibility of future overthrow the great results achieved during our four years of war. But listlessness, inertia or overconfidence, may imperil all. Once more is Pennsylvania the veritable Keystone of the nation. As her people stand, so fares the whole arch. Republicans! the next four weeks offer you a grandest opportunity you have yet had of showing the world the true quality of your mettle.

THE TRUE INDICATOR.

The New York *Herald* is a GREELEY paper, but it cannot quite shut its eyes to the solid facts of existence. Its money article of last Friday contained the significant observation that ever since the Presidential nominations were made, gold had been alternately weak or strong with GREELEY's varying prospect of success and defeat; a fact which seemed inexplicable to the writer of the article, "considering the specie-paying proclivities, professions and intentions" of the candidate. The *Herald's* money editor has probably more insight than frankness, or perhaps he wrote under restrictions. At all events he cannot be ignorant of the true explanation of the fact over which he professes to be puzzled. He knows that the business interests of the country would inevitably suffer grave embarrassment and peril from GREELEY's election, and that the fluctuations which he notes not only indicate the degree of the danger, but constitute also the most emphatic protest which could be entered against it: just as BUCKALEW's proposition to pay the soldiers in gold when it stood at 240 and upward would, had it been adopted, have carried the price still higher, to the corresponding detriment of the most vital interests of the country; and just as GREELEY's nomination gave a marketable value to rebel bonds abroad, at a time when it looked as though there was a prospect of his election. But the people will have none either of BUCKALEW's or GREELEY's management of the finances, thank fortune.

IT is to be hoped for Gen. MOORHEAD's sake that his remarks on being chosen to preside over the GREELEY meeting in Allegheny city, Saturday evening, were not correctly reported. We might refer to the ingratitude he betrays toward the Republican party, which has treated him with a generosity worthy of a better return, and to which but a very short time since he voluntarily pledged undying fidelity. But men are not always true or grateful, and probably it will not do to hold Gen. MOORHEAD too strictly to the line. The public will look in vain to his reported remarks for a worthy reason for his course, and the conviction is left painfully on the mind that if there is a reason it is purely of a personal character; and this opportunity of Gen. GRANT has degenerated to such a degree of vindictiveness that no one but himself is liable to suffer any detriment. When Gen. MOORHEAD says "Gen. GRANT is no more nor less than a loafer," he exposes himself to criticism which, if it is unsparing, he must not complain. We have read what many others have said to illustrate the reasons for their opposition to Gen. GRANT, but have seen nothing so near the style which men who employ argument generally avoid as this. Gen. GRANT is not without faults; his administration is not above criticism. It is a right which Gen. MOORHEAD possesses to oppose his election, but in determining to do so he should be prepared with a reason that would show that he is acting on principle. Least of all will this community, or any portion of the American people, entertaining proper sentiments of self respect, remembering the great deeds and eminent deserts of Gen. GRANT, appreciating what is due toward the Presidential office and to truth, permit language like this and similar expressions in which Gen. MOORHEAD indulged to pass without rebuke.

SENTIMENTAL MR. BUCKALEW.

In his speech in this city, on Thursday night, ex-Senator BUCKALEW, in referring to his vote in the United States Senate to pay the soldiers in gold, when that commodity ranged from 240 to 250, said he thought "a recording angel, when carrying this sin up, would drop a tear and blot it out." This affecting paraphrase of a passage from the writings of STERNE will be likely, in view of Mr. BUCKALEW's general record during the war, to recall to the minds of reading people a fact not so creditable to the author whose sentimentalities Mr. BUCKALEW delights to retail at second hand. History tell us that STERNE, who could weep floods of tears over a dead donkey, could also, in his affluent ease, find it in his heart to let the mother who bore him suffer in her old age for lack of the extravagancies of existence; and BUCKALEW—who did not tell his auditors that the war did not terminate until nearly a year after he made his proposition; that the Government had nearly a million troops in the field; that if the proposition had been adopted the government would have been brought to a stand-still; that it would have been impossible for the government to procure the gold; that it would have increased the public debt indefinitely, depreciating the national credit to a corresponding degree, and that for all the practical purposes of the proposition, it might just as well have emanated from JEFF. DAVIS himself, or from the rebel commissioners with whom Mr. BUCKALEW had been in conference—as in truth it did emanate from their little disloyal coterie of auxiliaries in the Congress of the United States—this man who, at this late date, claims his vote upon that question to have been meritorious, was hand and glove with the disunionists, in all essential matters, from the beginning of his Senatorial career to the close of the war, and has been in complete and active sympathy with the obstructionists and reactionists from that period down to the present day. Ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW should be more cautious as to the writers whose illustrations he adopts. The plain, practical people of Pennsylvania care very little for fine sentiments. Deeds, not words, is their motto. Still it cannot be denied that STERNE and BUCKALEW are fit companions for each other.

THE game of brag heretofore played by BUCKALEW's friends is over. We shall have very little boasting or bluster on their part from now until the close of the campaign. They have discovered that the trick won't win, and they will henceforward address themselves to patient, persistent, unremitting work. This fact makes it all the more necessary that the members of the Republican party should on no account suffer, their prospects of success to induce them to relax their own labors and energies. The only quarter from which danger can come is a too sanguine sense of security, an overconfidence in success, born of the favorable situation. Every earnest Republican should not only keep his own armor on from now until election day, but he should also see that his neighbor is kept properly accoutered. Barely four weeks remain before the struggle is to be decided. Let our friends remember that GREELEY's defeat in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, will cause the Confederates to put forth still more superhuman exertions to carry Pennsylvania. Of course they will not do this; but they must not only be defeated, they must be routed. What is the use of having another Democratic funeral in November when we can inter GREELEY and BUCKALEW in the same grave a month earlier? Let us make a single job of it.

SLIPPERY MR. BUCKALEW.

EX-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is making pergrinations and holding meetings throughout the State, for the purpose of trying to explain away the damaging facts in his record while serving as a Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, and with the hope of getting people to believe that he is not as disloyal and reactionary now as the printed evidence shows him to have been during the period in question. Of course he is not to be blamed for this. If he succeeds in convincing the people that his opposition to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; his endeavors to procure the disbandment of the colored troops at a time when their services were absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war; his proposition to reward treason by giving their pay, and if killed, their monetary value, to their former owners; his inflexible hostility to the reconstruction acts and amendments during every stage of their progress; his close intimacy with rebel agents and spies in the North, and the generally obstructive character of his course during and since the war—if he can succeed in convincing the people that these are but so many proofs of his loyalty and devotion to the national cause, so much the better for him. But from present appearances it looks as though he had undertaken the most difficult task to which he ever addressed himself. His competitor, on the other hand, has no need to explain his position. The people know where General HARTRANFT stood, from the day on which the first gun was fired against Sumter, down to the time when the last sword flashed before the walls of Richmond, and thence unto the present time. It is said that comparisons are odious. Mr. BUCKALEW evidently fears that those which the people are instituting in this matter are having this effect with regard to himself. And he is right.

A PARALLEL WHICH THE VOTER CAN RUN OUT.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW took his seat as a Senator of the United States in December, 1863. JOHN F. HARTRANFT took up his life in his hand and started for the front in 1861. On the 10th of March, 1864, BUCKALEW voted against a proposition to equalize the pay of soldiers. At that time HARTRANFT was serving in the field against the enemies of his country, in East Tennessee. In June, 1864, BUCKALEW voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. At that time HARTRANFT was fighting the friends of BUCKALEW, under GRANT, in Virginia. When BUCKALEW, at a time when the government stood in need of every musket that could be manned, voted to discharge the colored soldiers, HARTRANFT's breast was daily within musket shot of the rebels whose cause BUCKALEW's vote was intended to bolster. When, in July, 1864, BUCKALEW voted against a resolution authorizing the Governors of the loyal States to send recruiting agents into certain of the rebel States to recruit volunteers, for the purpose of enabling the Northern States to make up their quota under the draft by enlisting Southern loyalists and negroes, HARTRANFT was fighting active and honorable service to his country upon some of its hardest fought fields of battle. The parallel might be pursued further, but these illustrations will serve to suggest the essential organic difference between the two candidates for Governor of the State. There is one matter, however, in which the experience of both was similar. Each was in at the death of the Confederacy—HARTRANFT at Appomattox, and BUCKALEW at Fishing Creek. Here the resemblance ends.

NOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State, beginning with the present week, the hardest political fight of the campaign will take place. At the outset the Greeleyites were confident of achieving great success, but the result of the canvass thus far has shown them the absolute necessity of carrying Pennsylvania for BUCKALEW in October, if they would not have the chances of GREELEY and SUMNER in November hopelessly swamped beforehand. Ohio and Indiana are given up by the coalitionists as certain to go for GRANT; and hence it is in this State that the most desperate efforts will be made to reverse the disasters experienced in other portions of the field. For the next four weeks the State will be overrun with the most eloquent and unscrupulous speakers who can be pressed into the Confederate service. Daily and nightly meetings will be held in all sections of the Commonwealth, and everywhere the utmost energy will be displayed. There is no reason to abate any confidence in a handsome Republican victory, if only our friends maintain their present vigilance, and trust nothing to chance. The road to victory is through organization and tireless activity. It is a good plan to be strike while the iron is hot, but it is better one to make and keep it hot by constant striking. Four weeks of patriotic devotion to duty now, will place beyond the possibility of future overthrow the great results achieved during our four years of war. But listlessness, inertia or overconfidence, may imperil all. Once more is Pennsylvania the veritable Keystone of the nation. As her people stand, so fares the whole arch. Republicans! the next four weeks offer you a grandest opportunity you have yet had of showing the world the true quality of your mettle.

THE TRUE INDICATOR.

The New York *Herald* is a GREELEY paper, but it cannot quite shut its eyes to the solid facts of existence. Its money article of last Friday contained the significant observation that ever since the Presidential nominations were made, gold had been alternately weak or strong with GREELEY's varying prospect of success and defeat; a fact which seemed inexplicable to the writer of the article, "considering the specie-paying proclivities, professions and intentions" of the candidate. The *Herald's* money editor has probably more insight than frankness, or perhaps he wrote under restrictions. At all events he cannot be ignorant of the true explanation of the fact over which he professes to be puzzled. He knows that the business interests of the country would inevitably suffer grave embarrassment and peril from GREELEY's election, and that the fluctuations which he notes not only indicate the degree of the danger, but constitute also the most emphatic protest which could be entered against it: just as BUCKALEW's proposition to pay the soldiers in gold when it stood at 240 and upward would, had it been adopted, have carried the price still higher, to the corresponding detriment of the most vital interests of the country; and just as GREELEY's nomination gave a marketable value to rebel bonds abroad, at a time when it looked as though there was a prospect of his election. But the people will have none either of BUCKALEW's or GREELEY's management of the finances, thank fortune.

IT is to be hoped for Gen. MO